# Daily Report

# Latin America

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*FBIS-LAT-87-228* *27 November 1987*

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## De la Madrid Welcomes Lusinchi, Sarney

### Venezuelan President Arrives

*FL270215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish*
*2354 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[All names and titles as received]

[Excerpt] Acapulco, Mexico, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX)—Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi arrived today at 1445 (2045 GMT) to this port city on the Mexican Pacific to participate in the summit meeting of the Group of Eight composed of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama—Contadora Group—and by Uruguay, Peru, Brazil, and Argentina—its Support Group.

Upon his arrival at the Plan de los Amates Airport, he was welcomed by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, who was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, Public Education Secretary Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, Guerrero Governor Francisco Ruiz Massieu, his Private Secretary Emilio Gamboa, Protocol Director Pedro Gonzalez Rubio, Chief of Staff General Carlos Bermudez, and Manuel Alonso, the president's press director.

Lusinchi arrived in a Venezuelan Air Force Gruman 005 aircraft accompanied by Simon Alberto Consalvi, Hector Hurtado, and Hector Meneses, ministers of foreign affairs, finance, and development, respectively and by Carlos Croes, chief of the Central Office of Information; Senator Ruben Carpio; Deputy Oswaldo Alvarez Paz; Eduardo Mayobre, director of the planning and budget office; Minister Eduardo Brito; Military Chief General Ivan Jimenez; and Ambassador German Carrera Damas. [passage omitted]

### Brazilian President Arrives

*FL270147 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish*
*0034 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[All names and titles as received]

[Excerpts] Acapulco, Mexico, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX)—Brazilian President Jose Sarney arrived today at 1515 (2115 GMT) in Acapulco, where he will attend the Group of Eight Latin American Presidents meeting. [passage omitted]

He was welcomed by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. [passage omitted]

President Sarney's entourage is composed of Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre; Finance Minister Carlos Bresser; General Rubens Bayma, chief of the military house; Paulo Pires, chief of protocol; Ruben Antonio Barbosa, coordinator for international affairs; Gilberto Coutinho, chief of the Americas Department; Renato Prado, chief of the cabinet; and Fernao Carlos Botelho, special adviser on foreign debt matters. [passage omitted]

## IAPA Ends Meeting, Releases Report

*PY200226 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish*
*2200 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Text] The Inter-American Press Association stated today that Cuba, Chile, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Panama are the countries where freedom of expression is most curtailed. The final report of the IAPA meeting, which was attended by 400 delegates, also openly criticized the situation in El Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador, and Mexico, mentioning Uruguay and Costa Rica as the nations of the continent in which there is the least restriction on press freedom.

The IAPA report states that attempts to control or censor the press with laws are based on the idea that conflict and tension are created by the press. The report adds that the enforcement of restrictive codes is an indirect way of deciding what a newspaper should publish, and that this is also the objective of the states of exception declared by some governments.

Concerning economic matters, the report maintains that discriminatory treatment in connection with government advertising; taxes on paper; and state monopolies for importation, production, or commercialization are other ways of influencing the management of journalistic enterprises, as in the case of Mexico, Argentina, and Venezuela. It adds that this restricts the independence of newspapers.

In addition to Chile, the report refers to Panama and Paraguay, where it says murder or the closure of newspapers is used when pressure is not enough.

The Cuban case is dramatic, the report states, adding that only advertising bulletins are published; that the country does not have a free press.

## Pinochet Scores Disinformation

*PY252122 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish*
*19 Nov 87 p C 2*

[Speech by President Augusto Pinochet at the opening ceremony of the IAPA assembly in Santiago—date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Gentlemen: freedom of the press in Chile cannot be fully understood if the tragic experience of the Marxist government of 1970-73, which ruined our democratic system, is not known and analyzed.

Our press—except on rare occasions—existed for 10 to 15 years during a process of deterioration that also affected our democratic institutions.

The press is increasingly ignoring concepts such as the honor of citizens, concrete events, and current affairs, and this contributes to our national crisis and the destruction of our democracy.

These historical facts must be taken into account by the participants of this assembly, if they wish to formulate a solid opinion of the principles that currently inspire our laws.

It has not been easy for my administration to restore democracy in Chile while excluding the vices that favored its destruction, and safeguarding the country from the totalitarian threat.

We have not only had to face the aggression of the main loser in the 1973 liberating process, the Soviet Union, but we have also had to suffer a disinformation campaign implemented by Leninist communism against our country.

I am sure that when the journalism of these decades is studied in depth, the Chilean case will be especially considered.

For the past 16 years the Marxist government of the Popular Union has been made out to be a paragon of democracy, but it was really nothing more than an instrument with which to "Cubanize" our country.

A campaign of lies against Chile was unleashed on the day of the military coup and has not yet ceased.

As an example of the strategy used to distort and withhold information abroad on Chile, I could mention the news disseminated abroad about the discovery of illegal arms caches in Chile, and about Pope John Paul II's visit to our country.

In the first case, except for a few exceptions, only short reports lacking seriousness were released on the introduction of Soviet-made weapons into Chile. The purpose of this incident was to start a guerrilla war aimed at subduing us.

Nor did the media mention those who were responsible for that revolutionary project, which was fortunately aborted, but they are the same people who, during all these years have persisted in their totalitarian positions that toe the line of the Soviet expansionist policy.

Regarding the reports disseminated about the pope's visit to Chile, they were marked by a tendency to attribute political connotations to his presence here.

The pope's encounter with the Chilean people was thus used to discredit our peace and our admiration for him, an attitude which nonetheless remains unchanged.

The people of the media, editors and journalists, must pay attention to this!

It is our duty, and this forum is an appropriate one, to discuss this disinformation campaign and to rectify the unethical practices of journalism by some reporters! [passage omitted]

## Cuba

### Further on Cuban Riots in U.S. Prisons

#### Vice Minister on Situation

*FL251335 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1219 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Text] After reading the Cuban Government's communique on the Marielitos situation, Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon answered some questions asked by foreign correspondents. Vice Minister Alarcon said: It seems appropriate at this moment, and in view of the situation existing at several U.S. jails, particularly Atlanta and Oakdale, to make this statement. Alarcon said that this was simply the right thing to do. Expanding on the subject, he said: We are living a very special moment because these regrettable incidents are taking place at the time that we are taking the first steps to resume the immigration agreements. We have always considered the immigration agreements to be positive and beneficial for the two countries, and I feel that what we did recently in Mexico City is proof that it is possible, despite our differences, to reach an agreement. We have always been willing to resolve the problems that separate us from, or confront us with, the United States based on a strict respect for the basic principles, particularly equality between the two countries and mutual respect.

Regarding the immigration agreement between Cuba and the United States, the vice minister recalled that it was signed in 1984 and was enforced for 5 months until the U.S. Administration, in a unilateral and aggressive manner, began to broadcast, through the VOA, the so-called Radio Marti. Alarcon added that contacts and [word indistinct] were held and finally, on 20 November in Mexico City, it was decided to resume every aspect of the immigration agreements originally agreed upon, and to continue negotiations on the radio broadcasts on medium wave until a mutually acceptable agreement is reached.

In response to another question, Alarcon said that the immigration agreements allows the normalization of the immigration situation and that we are willing to continue negotiating other problems in an attempt to improve, somewhat normalize, our relations even though we are still far from being able to carry on, or affect, the currently prevailing overall abnormal relations.

Alarcon said that the persons who will return to Cuba will be treated in accord with their conduct after leaving Cuba. Just as we did in 1985, we will take into consideration their activities while in the United States, crimes that they may have committed while in the United States. Likewise, Alarcon reiterated that none of people who left from Mariel in 1980 was guilty of a crime and that none of them was mentally ill. The vice minister stressed that: prompted by an ethical criteria, we feel that even though the crimes were not committed here, the victims were not Cuban citizens, and no harm was caused in Cuba, it is our duty to punish those persons.

In conclusion, the vice minister said: What we recently did in Mexico is proof that it is possible, despite our differences and amid differences, to reach some solutions.

When asked whether the Cuban Government's communique was directed to the current, or the next, U.S. Administration, Alarcon said: The communique is directed to any U.S. Administration because everyone in the world expects any U.S. Administration to act rationally; to act as an administration of a world power should.

#### Havana Report on Actions

*PA251647 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Text] Cuban inmates, who are rioting in an Atlanta, Georgia jail,have entered that penal center's hospital and have taken 25 patients hostage, according to international news agencies.

There are now 94 hostages in the Atlanta penitentiary where the riots have killed one prisoner and injured 30 others. It was unofficially reported that five other people were killed.

Negotiations with the rioting inmates—who refuse to leave the United States—were resumed this morning in Atlanta and at the Oakdale Prison, where inmates of Cuban origin are also rioting.

In Washington, it was reported that U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese decided to suspend a West European tour until the situations in the Atlanta and Oakdale jails are normalized.

A recent dispatch reports that 15 of the 17 Cuban prisoners who escaped from a Laredo detention center in Texas on Sunday have been recaptured.

#### Havana on 'Special Troops'

*FL261324 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1244 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Report by Roberto Agudo in "By Satellite" section of "Morning Review" program]

[Text] You had initial reports on what is happening to the Marielitos in the United States in an earlier newscast. I would like to expand on these reports from *Prensa Latina*. You know that the Pentagon announced that it sent 100 troops from Ft Bragg in the past few hours to help, it says, the soldiers, the federal agents, the state troops are surrounding the [Atlanta] prison. These are airborne troops.

You can see what it was like in Atlanta in the early hours of this morning [very poor video shows front steps of Atlanta prison]. There is a lot of movement, troops taking positions. They have even sent in tanks. I am going to show them shortly. [Words indistinct] say that communications are very difficult; that is, negotiations

with the Marielitos. One of the reasons is that they have split up into 12 groups. There are 12 leaders. So there is no communication, there is no way to negotiate.

*Prensa Latina* notes that the Atlanta prison has a sad history of 86 years of violence. In fact, it is said that Al Capone was jailed there.

I want to point out that the mobilization of these specialized troops is very important. It is said that they are rapid deployment forces and that they are going to serve as advisers for the National Guard and the Atlanta police who are surrounding the prison. Confirming the report, *Prensa Latina* notes that 25 more hostages have been taken, and that the total number of hostages in Atlanta is 94. That is in Atlanta alone. Negotiations are under way. There are no results of any kind to date, nor has there been an official announcement.

### Castro Criticizes Chilean Opposition's Failure

*PY241756 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0720 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Havana, 23 Nov (EFE)—Cuban President Fidel Castro today asserted that history will demand an explanation from those responsible for the lack of political unity in Chile, which allows General Augusto Pinochet to remain in power.

Fidel Castro told a Chilean student, who is participating in an international students conference ,which ended today, that he believes that if the Christian Democratic Party had joined the Chilean leftist sector, Pinochet would no longer be in power.

After saying that Pinochet's "time is running out" he added that "in some way or another, the Chilean people will achieve unity and build a barrier against the dictator."

According to Castro, few causes have received as much support as the Chilean cause, and said that he believes that all forms of struggle, even the electoral struggle, are correct.

Changing the subject, the Cuban president said that the economic crisis, the foreign debt, and other factors are generating a great social conflict in Latin America and the Third World.

The president asserted that it is quite likely that the people, moved by the crisis, will find a solution.

During a 2-hour chat with the students, Castro asserted that "the world in which our generation has had to live has been difficult, but the one in which you will have to live will be even more difficult."

Fidel Castro said that the democratic opening which is taking place in several Latin American countries will not have any future if those problems are not solved.

Castro said that he believes that Latin American leaders have lost the historic opportunity by not uniting against the creditors of a foreign debt which, he repeated, is "uncollectable and unpayable."

According to the Cuban president, 1987 has been one of the most difficult years for Cuba because it has had to reduce its imports by half—from 1.5 billion to 600 million—and it is not free from the economic problems which affect Latin America, although they are not as bad in Cuba.

The international students conference was attended to by 300 representatives of 216 youth organizations of 127 countries.

### Stronger Actions Against South Africa Advocated

*FL242328 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Cuba yesterday asked the UN Security Council to make a great and dramatic effort for peace in South Africa and to adopt the necessary measures against South Africa because of its military aggression against Angola. Oscar Oramas Oliva, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, said that there can be no more overindulgence for South Africa because every day more people die victim of the genocidal policy of apartheid.

Speaking during the Security Council's debates on South Africa's aggression against Angola, Oscar Oramas said that it should be a matter of concern for everyone that South African President Pieter Botha, and a group of his ministers, should visit Angolan territory occupied by troops from Pretoria. This, he said, is a demonstration of absolute scorn for Angola's sovereignty and the sovereignty of the other front line countries.

### Government Signs International Sugar Agreement

*FL261540 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Cuba yesterday confirmed its participation in the international sugar agreement reached on 11 October in London. Oscar Oramas, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, signed the ratification documents which until then had only been signed by Fiji and Costa Rica.

### Less Sugarcane Reduces Need for Cutters

*FL261538 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] The delivery plan for the 1987-88 sugar harvest of the 14th CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] in Holguin has been reduced by more than 10 million arrobas of sugarcane. During the previous harvest, this workers group had been made up of 47 brigades. Only 27 will be mobilized for this harvest and sent to 5 of Holguin's 10 agro-industrial complexes. One of these will not be involved in grinding the sugarcane because of the reduced availability of raw material caused by the intense drought suffered by the province.

The small amounts of sugarcane at the Guatemala sugar mill will be cut by the mill's own men and processed by other local mills. Meanwhile, the Fernando de Dios sugar mill will do without the CTC volunteers and introduce mechanical cutting instead. This method has proven effective in other provinces.

Under these circumstances, the Holguin workers column will only employ some 1,300 canecutters who will deliver nearly 16 million arrobas to the sugar industry.

## Barbados

### Opposition Calls for Resignation of CBC Board

*FL261500 Bridgetown CANA in English 1854 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 19, CANA—The parliamentary opposition Barbados Labour Party (BLP) has tacitly called for the resignation of the board of the state-owned Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), following the TV station's failure to provide camera cover for the BLP's annual convention on Sunday.

About 300 party supporters, led by opposition leader Henry Forde, demonstrated outside CBC headquarters on Wednesday evening and delivered a note in which the resignation call was suggested.

Forde's note, a copy of which was made available to CANA on Thursday, took issue with a section of a letter of apology sent to the BLP, in which Walrond said that given the history of political interference at CBC under previous boards, he empathised with Forde's conclusion that CBC's failure to send cameras to the convention was due to such interference.

Forde, a former attorney-general and foreign minister, said he was sticking to his conclusion until the contrary is proved. he also said that during the BLP's tenure in government from 1976 to 1986, opposition functions were covered by CBC.

Forde said since the CBC board had accepted responsibility for the blunder on Sunday, he expected it "would now take the honourable course open to (it)".

The BLP chairman said the demonstration was to ensure that "the dangerous precedent" is never repeated.

## Dominican Republic

### Bomb Explodes Near President, No Casualties

*PA262046 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1914 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 Nov (DPA)—A bomb described as "homemade" exploded this morning approximately 50 meters away from Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in the northern municipality of Bonao. The president was attending a public ceremony there. A "general strike" has been affecting that municipality since Monday.

The president and his retinue were unhurt. However, four women who were walking near the area where the bomb exploded were injured. None of the injuries was serious.

It was reported that Balaguer was attending the inauguration of a housing project. The four women, employees of a local hospital, were on their way to the ceremony at the time of the explosion.

In the capital, it was impossible to immediately determine where the explosive device was placed or if it was meant for the president.

In Bonao, approximately 84 km from Santo Domingo, a general strike was decreed on Monday to press for many popular and labor demands. So far, the strike has only been partially effective.

### Shops Close in Support of Driver's Strike

*FL261513 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] San Juan de la Maguana—The city's businesses have closed their doors in support of the nationwide drivers' strike that began this morning. According to the San Juan correspondent, the strike is 90 percent effective.

Policemen last night dispersed a demonstration of peasant, student, and social organizations which ended in the arrest of some 15 people.

Demonstrators are blocking the streets with tree trunks and other objects to stop traffic in the areas of Los Mojaos, El Carton, (Fernando de Liege), and Villa Flores. Meanwhile, peasant organizations are threatening to recover state lands reportedly in private hands. Correspondent Johnny Vazquez reports that in addition to the cancelation of the gas price increase, the strikers are demanding a reduction in the price of basic goods.

### Student Wounded

*FL261911 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Four students were injured, one of them hit by bullets, and a car belonging to a legislator was set on fire, during violent clashes yesterday between demonstrators and police near the state university. (Ramon Uchia), a 25-year-old student of agricultural sciences, was shot in the lower back. According to reports, the shot came from a public area on Alma Mater Avenue near Independence Avenue.

Colonel (Bienvenido Manceta Hernandez), who commanded the police troops, denied that his agents opened fire. He said they had only thrown tear gas grenades to disperse the demonstrators.

The demonstrations began at close to 1600 and lasted for 2 hours in support of the drivers' strike called for today.

The car of Reformist Deputy Billy Alvarez was set on fire by the demonstrators near the university. While the wife of the legislator was at the hairdresser's, one of the car's doors was forced open and a homemade bomb was hurled inside. (?The car) was virtually destroyed, according to the reporters who went to the area. The windows of scores of other vehicles were shattered when the demonstrators threw rocks. They also blockaded streets with rocks and pieces of wood, and burned tires.

### Strike 'Almost Total'

*FL261948 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] The drivers' strike, which began today at 0600, is almost total. Hundreds of people are waiting on the main streets looking for some way to get to their jobs. However, almost all traffic is stopped. Radio Mil reporters saw several public buses following their normal routes. Motorcyclists have had a field day since many people, desperate to get to work, choose to take single-engine transportation knowing how risky this is.[sentence as heard]

A woman who lives in Buena Vista in Villa Mella reported that she left home before 0600 and by 0720 she was still standing on the corner of Maximo Gomez and Nicolas de Obando and could not find transportation.

## Haiti

### Relations With Dominican Republic Viewed

*FL252319 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1700 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to political and diplomatic observers stationed in the Dominican Republic, the ever-difficult relations between Haiti and the Dominican Republic seem to have again reached a level of tension that harbors no good for the two peoples which share the Caribbean island of Hispaniola.

Relations between these two countries—each of which have 6 million inhabitants—have become increasingly tense over the last few weeks. The matter was broached recently at the OAS General Assembly as one of the situations with the greatest potential for conflict in the continent .

Observers say that for the Dominicans, the primary cause of tension is the massive, apparently uncontrollable, influx into the eastern part of the island of almost 1 million illegal Haitian immigrants.

It is said that as far as the Haitians are concerned, the main cause is the Dominican Chamber of Deputies' resolution, which was rejected by the Haitian ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Gerard Constant. The resolution demanded an investigation and a halt to political assassinations in Haiti, such as the assassinations of leaders Louis Eugene Athis and Yves Volel. It is said that (?this) clearly shows how touchy the people on the other side of the Dominican-Haitian border are.

The Haitian ambassador sent the text back to the Chamber of Deputies, saying that Haiti is not willing to be given lessons, nor to accept meddling by the Dominican Republic or anyone else in its internal affairs, end of quote. [no opening quote as heard]

The Dominican cry of alarm was sounded by President Joaquin Balaguer. In several different speeches in rural areas over the past few weeks, Balaguer has called attention to the danger of "Haitianization" the Dominican Republic is facing. He also alluded to the danger of deforestation in the Dominican Republic due to the presence of Haitians living in the Dominican Republic, (?saying) that they might turn two- thirds of the Dominican Republic into a desert as they have done in Haiti.

Also, according to Balaguer, Haitians are taking a high percentage of jobs in his country, a country with chronically high unemployment. Observers say that the ever-present themes of a "peaceful invasion" of the Dominican Republic by Haiti, a loss of national identity, the taking away of Dominican agricultural jobs by Haitians are among the specters most frequently evoked in the Dominican Republic.

Two leaders of the Haitian-Dominican Cultural Center in Santo Domingo were murdered at the end of September under circumstances explained in a contradictory manner by the Dominican authorities.

In early November, a group of Haitian vendors was attacked and robbed by unidentified persons in the border town of Cabral.

It is reported that the Dominican ambassador in Port-au-Prince has stated that at least six Dominicans have died in Haiti under unclear circumstances.

As tension climbs, dozens of commentaries in the press and a number of televised debates show how the matter of Haiti is perceived in the Dominican Republic. Certain sectors support Balaguer's warnings without reservations, while some socio-professional, labor union, and religious groups accuse the Dominican president of politically manipulating the Haitian matter, which they feel (?has more to do) with a problem of racial prejudice.

In any case, the more moderate and realistic people stress the need for these two countries, which are facing the same development problems—although to different degrees—to quickly reach an agreement for a peaceful coexistence that will permit them to progress.

Summing up, many people think that the possibility of seeing a more or less stable democratic regime installed in Haiti after the 29 November elections—which would

mean that two democratic governments would be sharing sovereignty of the island for the first time in 50 years—represents a glimmer of hope.

## Upcoming Elections Clouded by Violence

### 'Dark Night' in Gonaives

*FL242328 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Report from Gonaives orrespondent (Jean Bouchner Joseph)]

[Excerpt] Five days from the presidential and legislative elections in Haiti there is almost total insecurity throughout Haiti. Last night, Gonaives went through the worst period of insecurity that anyone has ever seen, a situation everyone terms "a dark night."

At approximately 0100, there was a great deal of shooting all over town. Meanwhile, there was a blackout in two or three neighborhoods. The first target attacked by the people shooting was the Departmental Electoral Office [BED], located in a big building at the corner of Rue Louverture and Rue Christophe. This building is a few meters away from the Toussaint Louverture Barracks.

Many windows in the BED were shattered. The bullets shattered the offices of the presidents of the BED and of the Communal Electoral Office [BEC] and left many holes in the walls. Some 35 bullets were fired at the BED. This morning there were many people in front of the BED picking up bullets—used and unused—off the ground and giving them to us. There were 35 bullets in all.

People in the area said the situation was so serious that they had had to get out of bed and throw themselves on the floor. They said the evildoers stopped in their (?vehicles) singing and shooting.

The second target attacked, at approximately 0145, was the residence of BED President (Luciano Pharaon), on Rue Fabre Geffrard, where we saw that 18 bullets had been fired. Bullets pierced the walls and shattered the windows of the residence. Bullets went into the house, too. Near the residence, the squad that says it is there to sow death in Gonaives totally destroyed all the windows in five vehicles in the area.

There was also shooting around the BED president's residence. The building housing the BED belongs to Serge Rosarion.

The BED president has informed us that early this morning, Colonel Gambetta Hyppolite and the captain in Gonaives went to his residence, where they had asked him if it was true that the BED had been fired upon. (Pharaon) informed them that not only had the BED been fired on but that his residence had been fired on, too.

We recall that some time ago, when the electoral office vehicle was destroyed in front of the (?office), the captain had told the BED president that there were no bums in Gonaives anymore, that Gonaives was safe. Yet last night was a "dark night," as everyone in Gonaives knows, with shooting going on all over town while most neighborhoods were in a blackout. [passage omitted]

### Voter Registration

*FL250312 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1700 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] According to the figures given to us by the Provisional Electoral Council Technical Department, 2,200,806 persons have registered to vote out of a total of 3,033,303 persons of voting age. This is 72.55 percent of the voting population.

### CEP Views Participation

*FL252143 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Elections for president, deputies, and senators will be held here in Haiti next Sunday, said Dr Ernst Mirville and Attorney Pierre Labissiere, members of the CEP [Provisional Electoral Council], in a solemn statement addressed to the population over the radio yesterday evening.

Dr Mirville spoke of the small sector of the population that wants to prevent the people from democratically electing its representatives. He recalled that the new Haitian Constitution ratified by the people last March charges the CEP with organizing the general elections in Haiti. Thus, the work they are doing is being done by virtue of the Constitution.

Mirville also complained that the CEP's request for soldiers, to escort the trucks that are to take the ballots out into the provinces, and for Army helicopters, to facilitate access to the country's most remote areas, has been ignored.

Dr Mirville appealed to the population to get together among themselves and with the CEP, so that the elections can take place. He also complained that the authorities have instituted no security measures to protect the CEP and the electoral offices throughout Haiti.

He also spoke of the dramatic problems with the national television station, a station which belongs to the Haitian people, which asked the CEP to pay some $2,000 to allow the CEP on the air.

We will first listen to Mr Pierre Labissiere.

[Begin Labissiere recording, in progress]...its duty to speak to the Haitian people in order to inform them of the steps the CEP is taking to effect the will of the Haitian people regarding the upcoming elections in Haiti. [passage omitted] In addition to this, we must explain to you that the CEP had made a great effort, and many efforts were made that were

never reported because the CEP believed that it would, in the last analysis, get what it needed. But now, it has come to realize that it is not going to get the help it needs. Since it is holding these elections for and with the people, the CEP feels obliged to at least speak to the population about things. [passage omitted] That's why we met, and we will have the CEP president himself read the CEP declaration to the Haitian people. He was so absorbed by his duties that he fell ill and this is the first time he appears in public since his illness. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Begin Mirville recording] Port-au-Prince, 24 November 1987. CEP Declaration. [passage omitted] Five: In organizing these elections, like the Constitution of 1987 asks, the CEP and the Haitian people encountered many difficulties because a small number of people have reached an understanding among themselves to prevent the people from going and voting and choosing its leaders democratically. Here are some of the problems we have encountered. We need soldiers to guard all CEP offices. We need trucks to take materials out into the provinces. To this day, we have not received them. We asked for helicopters to help carry the ballots to places where the roads are very bad. We have not been given them. The CEP has been wanting to address the population over national television for a while now. The national television station didn't give us a chance to do so. Today, 24 November, they told us they could receive us but that we had to pay them more than $2,080 for 1 hour of air time. We didn't think we would have to pay anything at all since the television station belongs to the Haitian people and the elections are the people's business.

We have a problem of transportation. We need trucks and other vehicles and we need guards for them, in order to get the ballots to the provinces. We need security for the polling stations. A group of people with weapons are setting fires and attacking the electoral offices and killing people in them.

We are asking the people to help us solve these problems. The people in Carrefour Feuilles and in Lamentin 54 have risen up to prevent disorder. This is a beautiful example. We ask everyone to tell us what he can do and to get together with the CEP everywhere.

Six: In view of the present tense situation in the country, the CEP wants everyone to know that its position on one thing is clear. Elections for president, deputies, and senators will still be held on Sunday, 29 November 1987.

Seven: There is one thing on which the Constitution of 1987, the expression of the will of the Haitian people, is clear. The CEP is the only institution empowered to organize elections in the country and it will see its duty through up to the day that the president and the other leaders whom the people will have chosen are installed. Thank you. [end recording]

## 10 Dead in Capital

*FL252203 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1700 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] There was violence in Port-au-Prince last night for the third consecutive night. More and more neighborhoods in the capital have formed security brigades like the one formed in Carrefour Feuilles, in order to thwart evildoers. The residents of many neighborhoods stayed awake all night.

At least four people have been killed by the brigades in Port-au-Prince. Two people in a car were set upon in Carrefour Feuilles by the brigades. One of them tried to use his weapon. He was clubbed to death. The second occupant of the car was able to flee.

In Cite Soleil two men were beaten to death. According to witnesses, revolvers and ammunition were found in their vehicle. According to sources quoted by AFP, the two men were employees of a private company that provides security guard services. The men were reportedly simply making their rounds while on the job. The population set fire to their bodies.

There was also a body burned at Portail Leogane [in south Port-au-Prince].

[Begin recording, in Creole] [First speaker] They came to drop him. That's his house over there. And then he came out and started shooting.

[Reporter] He shot at people in the neighborhood?

[First speaker] He shot at people in the neighborhood. They let him shoot all he wanted and then we dealt him a blow with a machete, and we cut off his head. We know him. He is a former macoute.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[First speaker] Well, his job consists of going around and arresting young men. As soon as he arrests you he doesn't know you anymore.

[Reporter] But what does he do?

[First speaker] He's just there. Makes a living. He is fat and happy. He claims to be working. No one knows how he makes a living. He makes a living off the people.

[Reporter] But you don't know where he works?

[First speaker] No, we don't know. But a vehicle from the "Cafeteria" [police station on the Grande Rue, in downtown Port-au-Prince] dropped him here.

[Reporter] A vehicle from the "Cafeteria" brought him?

[First speaker] Yes.

[Reporter] Is he a policeman?

[First speaker] No, he isn't a policeman.

[Second speaker] But he carries a weapon.

[First speaker] He carries a weapon. I saw them shoot him with a 38-caliber gun. They took the 38. [passage omitted]

[First speaker] We took him at about 0100. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Those were statements from witnesses in Portail Leogane. The man's body was set on fire. This week's wave of violence in Port-au-Prince has already left 10 dead and 30 wounded.

### Presbytery Attacked

*FL252350 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The presbytery in Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite and several houses in town were shot at on Monday [23 November] evening. Let's listen to statements obtained from three priests at the presbytery this morning.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] The same thing that the SOB people operating in Saint-Marc, where they want to destroy and burn the presbytery,is happening here. We learned that the presbytery in Petite Riviere was also shot at. Here with us is Father (Mera), who has come from Petite Riviere. He is going to tell us what happened.

[Father (Mera)) Yes, it was Monday night. I was on the porch downstairs at around 2330 taking my usual walk before going to bed. There was a power failure at exactly 2330. I had to stay downstairs for a little. Then I went up to bed. Before I could even get into bed, the presbytery came under attack. I could see what was happening well. There were a lot of people. I would say some (?6) people. There were people outside who also saw them. They told me that first two people went to the intersection down by the church and hid. Another two came and posted themselves at the intersection next to the presbytery. Finally,two other people arrived and went to an intersection further up. As soon as they were all in position, the first two began firing. Then all the others started firing. They all tried to move closer to the presbytery. They machine-gunned the presbytery.

We three priests in the presbytery thought the presbytery was going to come crashing down around us. I myself thought: Oh my God, I'm going to die. Either I will be killed by a bullet or the presbytery will come crashing down on top of me. And the bullets they were shooting did not come from light weapons but rather from heavy, extraordinary weapons. I heard them dragging the tripods. They even had machines with them. Every time they moved they would move the tripods and you could hear the sound they made outside. They went [words indistinct]. No joke. And also, several bullets would be fired off at the same time. [passage omitted]

They even came into the presbytery and fired into the bedrooms to the point where people sleeping in the bedrooms, upon seeing bullets raining into the room, had to move to seek better shelter. [passage omitted] I think the only reason they didn't enter the presbytery was because they thought we were dead. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Can you tell us how many rounds were fired?

[Father (Mera]) If I had picked up the casings, I think there would have been well over 100. If you go to the presbytery now you will find at least 100 casings. There are shattered windows. You would have to go see it to believe it! The criminals left at least 100 bullet holes.

There are people who say they know them. They saw them and know them. They are the same criminals who are operating in many other places. They came to do this at the presbytery in Petite Riviere. They wear black clothing ,but they were recognized anyway. People even gave us the names of certain members of the Armed Forces. I don't think it's necessary for me to give the names because everyone else in Petite Riviere knows their names. They called them by name. And I should tell you that there is someone giving orders for this as if to say: Attention! A revolver is used as a signal. As soon as the revolver is fired all others start firing. But like I said, they fire machineguns. They machine-gunned the presbytery under a hail of bullets.

[Reporter] Where is the presbytery, far from the barracks, or close to them? [Father (Mera) ] If you were familiar with Petite Riviere, you wouldn't even ask me that question. It is right near the presbytery. Not only did all this happen but the barracks never made a sound much less came to see what happened. [passage omitted] [end recording]

According to what the report they continued giving this is an open struggle against the population, the Catholic Church, the Protestant churches, and all other groups struggling to see some change in Haiti.

### Armed Forces To Maintain Order

*FL262042 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1700 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] General Williams Regala, Haiti's minister of Interior and National Defense, in a communique yesterday evening reminded the citizenry that the Haitian Armed Forces has direct and exclusive responsibility for maintaining order. Consequently, added Gen Regala, who is also a member of the National Government Council and the Haitian Army's number two man, no group or association whatsoever may set itself up as a substitute to the Armed Forces. This will by no means be tolerated.

Pointing out that the victims of the recent acts of terrorism in Haiti have come from both the civilian population and the ranks of the Armed Forces, the minister expresses the opinion that the situation has been aggravated by the appearance of groups claiming to be vigilance committees. Far from increasing security, this has served only to sow confusion, thereby making the task of the order-keeping forces more difficult.

In conclusion, the communique asks the population to remain calm and to not undertake anything that might obstruct, instead of facilitating, the action of the order-keeping forces.

### U.S. Embassy Press Release

*FL262111 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Vigilance brigades operating in the Ruelle Nazon-Christ Roi area denounced, criminal acts committed against them night before last by people in a vehicle with diplomatic plates.

According to statements made over all radio stations in Port-au-Prince, the individuals in a vehicle with diplomatic plates, which appeared to be an armored vehicle, opened fire on the brigades.

After this report was broadcast over all Port-au-Prince radio stations, the U.S. Embassy responded with a press release.

Here is what the embassy said: The U.S. Embassy confirms the report that one of its official vehicles was stoned and fired upon by unidentified individuals in the early hours of 25 November, but it categorically denies the report that the occupants of the vehicle fired at the assailants.

The embassy press release continues: The vehicle encountered a barricade as it was heading for the Christ Roi area, in the vicinity of Ruelle Nazon. When the vehicle stopped, rocks were thrown at it and it was fired upon. The vehicle was hit by three bullets and several rocks, which damaged the body of the vehicle. None of the occupants was hurt. The driver then left the scene of the incident. Contrary to reports broadcast over at least one local radio station, the occupants of the vehicle did not shoot back at the assailants. None of the occupants of the vehicle was armed. Furthermore, it is physically impossible to lower the windows of the vehicle in question.

Nevertheless, again this morning, we received several phone calls in which the population pointed out that that same vehicle was continuing to patrol the streets of Port-au-Prince. They said that a big white vehicle was continuing to patrol the streets of Port-au-Prince and continuing to sow fear.

Is there a connection between the U.S. Embassy vehicle to which the press release refers and the vehicle with diplomatic license plates that the population says was all over Port-au-Prince last night and which sowed fear? Is there a connection between those two vehicles?

### CEP Denounces Attacks

*FL262257 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] In a press release issued yesterday, 25 November, the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] denounced a series of criminal attacks on Communal Electoral Offices [BEC] and on many individuals in the Artibonite area. Here is what was said: According to reliable sources, an adolescent was killed and a BEC guard seriously wounded on Monday, 23 November in Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite at around midnight.

The CEP press department gave details of the criminal actions.

The incident occurred when a group of some 50 civilians arrived and began shooting at the BEC in Petite Riviere, which is also the residence of the BEC president (Harry Delva). The assailants tried twice to set fire to the place. As he tried to put out the fire, the watchman was hit by three bullets. He later had to be rushed to the hospital in serious condition.

The same armed civilians also descended upon Verrettes, where they shot up the residence of BEC president (Harry Noel), where 15 people were staying. An adolescent between 15 and 18 years of age awakened startled by the firing and ran outside the house. He was hit by five bullets and killed instantly. The thieves [as heard] then put his body near two vehicles in front of the house and he was burned along with the two vehicles.

A horse nearby was burned alive.

The CEP press release points out that the people in the police post, which is only 10 meters—a very short distance—from the BEC president's house, where all these atrocities were occurring, did not lift a finger, did not intervene, remained impassive.

That was a press release from the CEP's press department.

### PUCH Denounces Macoute Plot

*FL262308 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1400 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Max Bourjolly, the Unified Party of Haitian Communists' [PUCH] number two man, yesterday denounced to AFP a macoute plot to lay responsibility for coming violence in Port-au-Prince on the Haitian Communists. According to Mr Bourjolly, there are plans to fire on the National Palace in Port-au-Prince, seat of the National Government Council and on the Dessalines Barracks and several embassies in the capital. According to Bourjolly, the aggressors will at that

time fly red flags so that PUCH members will be blamed for the attacks. A wave of violence unleashed Sunday evening by armed groups linked to the former regime has left 10 dead and more than 30 wounded in Port-au-Prince up to the present. The acts of violence began on 2 November, when the Provisional Electoral Council rejected the candidacies of 12 presidential hopefuls, some of whom had held civilian or military positions in the former regime.

### Bodies on Steets

*FL262319 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1400 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Many criminal acts were committed in Port-au-Prince last night. There is a body still on the ground on Rue Monplaisir. A person was hit by 10 bullets fired from a passing car.The body is still on the ground.

There is another body on the ground at the intersection of Ruelle Nazon and Avenue Pouplard. There are also bodies on Rue (Chariron), Rue Joseph Janvier, and in the vicinity of the Carrefour marketplace. We ask the general hospital to send its ambulances through the city to pick up bodies. [passage omitted]

## Jamaica

### Caricom To Observe Upcoming Haitian Elections

*FL261635 Bridgetown CANA in English 0140 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 25, CANA—Jamaica's Education Minister Neville Gallimore will observe Sunday's presidential election in Haiti on behalf of Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries, Prime Minister Edward Seaga announced on Wednesday night.

Seaga said he had also sent a message to the presidential candidates saying the Caribbean region was supportive of the process of democratisation in Haiti. Seaga said regional leaders had established a committee with the intention of cooperating with the duly elected government in its efforts to strengthen democracy and secure development for Haiti.

The committee would wish to meet with the newly elected president at an appropriate time after the elections with a view to determining the most effective ways in which it could be of assistance to the new government of the Republic of Haiti, the Jamaican leader said.

In the meantime, Seaga said, he had acceded to a Caricom request that Gallimore, should establish a Caribbean Community presence in Haiti to show solidarity with the people of Haiti in their move to re-establish full democracy in Haiti.

Gallimore was said, by the Jamaican Government, to have played a major role in persuading Haitian Dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier to go into exile in February 1986 during a popular uprising against three decades of Duvalier family rule.

Since then Gallimore has been Jamaica's point man on Haiti and has visited the country on several occasions.

Seaga had hoped to bring together representatives of English, French and Dutch-speaking Caribbean officials to discuss the Haitian situation.

Jamaican officials say that the meeting did not take place in October as hoped because of all the invitees could not attend on the proposed dates.

But diplomatic sources here claim that a contributing factor was that the military-led government in Port au Prince was lukewarm to the idea.

Seaga said he hoped Sunday's elections, which has already caused spurts of violence in the country, would be conducted in a peaceful atmosphere.

On behalf of all the countries participating in the committee, I take this opportunity to express the hope that everything will be done by all concerned to ensure that the elections are conducted in an atmosphere conducive to allowing the people of Haiti the opportunity to freely choose their own government and that the threats or attempts to derail the electoral process will not be allowed to succeed, the Seaga message said.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Prime Minister Calls for Cabinet Resignation

*FL262015 Bridgetown CANA in English 1955 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Nov 26, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson today called for the resignation of his entire cabinet, an official statement said.

The move came at the end of today's regular cabinet session and was to facilitate a reshuffle of portfolios, the statement from the prime minister's office said.

The 12 members of the cabinet were given until 4 pm (local time) to hand in their resignations.

The decision by the prime minister comes in the wake of calls from the parliamentary group of his National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) for the disciplining of rebel ministers.

Following is the text of the official announcement: Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson, at today's cabinet meeting, requested the resignation of all members of his cabinet.

The prime minister asked that letters of resignation be handed in to him at Whitehall by 4 o'clock this afternoon November 26.

At the end of today's routine business of cabinet, Prime Minister Robinson stated that he intends to reorganise the government and reallocate ministerial portfolios. In that context, he requested the resignations of all cabinet ministers.

Shortly thereafter, Prime Minister Robinson advised President Noor Hassanali of his action in a meeting at Presidents House.

The prime minister is currently engaged in consultations with a view to the formation of a new cabinet.

An announcement is expected to follow within the next 48 hours. (end of text)

### Six Ministers Resign

*FL2262205 Bridgetown CANA in English 2131 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[By Debra Ransomme]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 26, CANA—Amid escalating squabbling within the 11-month-old National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) government, Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson on Thursday asked his 12-member cabinet to resign to pave the way for a reshuffle of portfolios.

Informed sources said Robinson dropped the bombshell at the end of a routine two-hour cabinet session, telling a "shocked" cabinet he wanted their letters of resignation delivered to his Whitehall office by 4 pm.

Robinson's action pre-empted speculation by political observers that a reshuffle, called for by several NAR party groups and some of Robinson's advisors, would not take place until after presentation of the 1988 budget, expected in mid-December.

A subsequent statement from Robinson's information division said the Trinidad and Tobago leader was in "consultation" over his plans for a reorganised cabinet team. Sources at Whitehall said that, up to 4:30 pm, six ministers had handed in their resignations.

Works, Settlements and Infrastructure ;Minister John Humphrey, a main target of calls from inside the party for Robinson to deal with unruly ministers, was the first to arrive to personally hand in his resignation letter. The other five were Planning Minister Winston Dookeran, External Affairs Minister Basdeo Panday, Sports Minister Jennifer Johnson, National Security Minister Herbert Atwell, and Energy Minister Kelvin Ramnath. Other ministers had sent their letters by their drivers, officials said.

Contacted by CANA, Panday, one of the two deputy political leaders of the NAR, said he had complied with the instructions of the prime minister and did not know what would happen next. Panday, former opposition leader and head of the Central Trinidad-based United Labour Front (ULF), took the second seat in the merger of four parties along with Karl Hudson-Phillips of the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) which went to form the NAR in February 1986. Also a lawyer, and on one year's leave as president general of the All Trinidad Sugar and General Workers Trade Union (ATSWTU), Panday is not expected by analysts to be dismissed in the reshuffle. Asked how he responded to Robinson's news at cabinet, Panday said: "After 22 years as a labour leader, I've learnt not be be surprised by anything."

Humphrey has been the chief target of criticism inside the NAR for outspoken criticisms he made about the ruling party.

Official sources said Robinson is likely to announce hisj new-look cabinet over the next 48 hours.

### Central Bank Governor Resigns

*FL262044 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 26, CANA—After three years at the helm of the Trinidad and Tobago Central Bank, Dr Euric Bobb is quitting as governor, amid tensions with the government over the bank's handling of the country's dwindling foreign reserves.

Bobb was elevated from deputy governor to the top post in August 1984 on the retirement of the late Victor Bruce, at a time when the country's petroleum-based economy had gone into a tailspin, following a crash in international oil prices.

High oil prices in the 1970's had fuelled an unprecedented level of property here, as foreign reserves rose to record levels. The sudden fall forced immediate controls on the lifestyles residents had grown accustomed to, given the economy's near total dependence on oil for hard currency.

Bobb, who holds a doctorate in economics from Cambridge University, began his tenure in this environment and leaves with the situation very much the same.

Although he tendered his resignation this month, it actually will not take effect; until the end of six months, in line with statutory requirements.

The new 11-month-old government is peeved about what it regards as a Central Bank-endorsed rundown of the foreign reserves by the previous Peoples National Movement (PNM) administration in the run-up to general elections last year, despite the known need for restraint in the face of the downturn.

Observers say Bobb's close association with the former regime was another irritant in his relations with Prime Minister ANR Robinson's National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) administration. Government sources say Bobb's resignation was welcomed.

Robinson, during a recent nationally-televised news conference, after Bobb had submitted his resignation, said the Central Bank last year had presided over a two thirds depletion of the country's foreign exchange reserves.

"We started off with foreign reserves of about a billion dollars at the beginning of last year, (and) ended up with just over about 360 million dollars," Robinson said.

Critics said the Central Bank's policies in 1986 could be taken as attempts by to give a filip to the economy as the then ruling PNM faced the biggest ever electoral challenge in its 30 years.

Bobb, not known for going to the press, however responded, indicating that the level of Central Bank funding of government was almost the same during the first year of the new administration. He said 501 million dollars was advanced to government in the first three quarters of this year, compared with 803 million dollars for the same period in 1986.

The foreign reserves are falling as rapidly, in proportionate terms, as they did last year and the government's use of Central Bank funding this year is, for all practical purposes, no less than it was last year, Bobb said.

Any serious, professional look at our economic circumstances and the performance of the bank, I think would show that we have doing quite a good job if I may say so myself, but we are ready to discuss with anybody who knows what the economic conjuncture is, he added.

In his resignation, Bobb indicated that Prime Minister Robinson did not care much for his advice. Robinson's reply was that his government was committed to broad-based consultation instead of "slavishly" going along with a single persons advice, suggesting this was the case under the previous government.

In fact, a government official, quoted November 22 in the Trinidad GUARDIAN, said Bobb played an individualistic role and therefore found it difficult to adjust to the new so-called open government committed to consultation.

Bobb's resignation came as no surprise. His departure had been the subject of much press speculation, amid reported government pressure on him to go.

The *Express*, in a June article speculating how much longer would Bobb remain as Central Bank chief, commented:

He is said to have written speeches for Ex-Prime Minister George Chambers and, together with a handful of other favoured technocrats, formed the inner circle of Chamber's Council of Economic Advisers and Policy Makers.

Government has not yet named a successor, and critics said it would be hard stretched to find as good a replacement. The *Guardian* said Bobb is to take up a post next year with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Bobb's notice of departure comes as the Central Bank prepares to introduce for next year, when regulations governing the allocationof foreign exchange to the business community.

The new system, worked out by a special Central Bank team, replaces the controversial EC-O Rationing System.

Bobb is currently meeting with the business community to explain the operations of the system, a key objective of which is to slash the outflow of scarce foreign exchange, except for productive areas.

## El Salvador

### Government Asks Nicaragua To Remove FMLN Bases

*PA270220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2337 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE) The Salvadoran Government today requested from the Nicaraguan Government that, in compliance with "Esquipulas II," it "make the decision" to dismantle the Salvadoran guerrillas' logistical infrastructure.

Salvadoran Deputy Minister of Culture and Communications Roberto Viera stated this afternoon to ACAN-EFE that "Nicaragua is a sovereign country and should demand and not request the FMLN to withdraw their bases from Nicaragua." The Salvadoran Government reacted in this manner today to international cables coming from Managua reporting that the FSLN had requested the Salvadoran guerrillas to dismantle all its logistical infrastructure in Nicaragua.

Viera stated: "at an initial appraisal, this seems logical because of the tremendous weakening of the guerrillas, who have lost ground, have stopped being a popular and revolutionary army, and are now limiting themselves to terrorist acts."

The official called the decision of the Nicaraguan Government not to allow the use of their territory for FMLN or FDR operation centers "a positive action." The leaders of these organizations reside in Nicaragua.

Viera made reference to a comment supposedly made by the European parliamentarian Hans Jurgen Wichsnewsky: "He said that Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora were in El Salvador because they had believed that a political opening had been created within the country and that they were here to support a political solution and not the FMLN."

Guillermo Ungo, president of the guerrillas' political wing, in reference to the supposed supply of weapons and war materiel by the Sandinist government to the Salvadoran guerrillas, stated that "it has never been proven by anyone."

Ungo added that "this contrasts with what we know of the Duarte Government; even the United States Congress itself has proven that it [El Salvador] has illicitly supplied the Nicaraguan contras through the Ilopango military airport."

"There cannot be any type of comparison between the Salvadoran guerrillas, who are national and revolutionary, and the Nicaraguan contras, who, with the aid of the Reagan administration, attempt to topple the Nicaraguan Government," he said.

Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, president and vice president of the FDR, respectively, returned to their country this week after spending 7 years in exile.

Both leaders, who have stated that their return has the objective of searching for a political and coordinated solution with all the forces within the country to resolve the Salvadoran crisis, have met with different organized sectors in El Salvador.

Ungo, secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, together with the leaders of this political organization—Hector Oqueli and Hugo Navarrete—visited the Central Electoral Council, CCE, an organization that monitors the electoral processes within the country.

The political leaders stated that the purpose of their visit was to put the MNR's documents in order before the CCE meeting.

Ungo stated to the press: "I come to thaw out the legal situation of my party"—the MNR—which was founded on 13 December 1967, and which has participated in three election campaigns, two of them with the Christian Democratic Party, (PDC).

### FDR Leader Zamora Announces 6-Point Proposal

*PA261705 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Nov 87 p 3*

[Text] Yesterday, at the UES [University of El Salvador], FDR leader Ruben Zamora announced a 6-point political plan to solve the country's political crisis.

He made his announcement during a meeting with the UES community and explained that the Duarte government already knew about the plan which comprises the following points:

1) The solution to the crisis must be a national solution among and by Salvadorans.

2) Free general elections with the participation of all the political forces.

3) A cease-fire after the installation of a government representing the diverse forces of the country.

4) Absolute respect for human rights.

5) The search for a minimum level of economic support for the majorities.

6) A foreign policy of nonalignment and national independence.

Zamora said that the country has economically regressed 20 years due to the war imposed by the United States. However, he did not tell the participants about their share of the blame.

However, we have made progress, he said, and greater concurrence exists among the diverse social sectors, including "bourgeoisie," something which is needed to promote a negotiated political solution to the conflict.

Dr Manuel Ungo said that the UES has been a bastion of freedom to think and act during the difficult moments which have required greater effort.

We are, he added, on the threshold of a process for political relaxation that the Salvadoran people have won with their daily struggle.

We must be united. At present, one of our countributions is to seek means of understanding, concurrence, and alliance to unite all efforts in order to achieve a majority consensus among the people.

He emphasized that the plan to solve the crisis must be among and by Salvadorans.

### D'Aubuisson Rejects Duarte's Accusations

*PA260451 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, has categorically denied he was involved in Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero's assassination and challenged President Duarte to a debate to show what proof the latter has.

At a news conference, Duarte read the testimony of a witness to this crime. According to this testimony, D'Aubuisson was the mastermind of the attack, carried out in March 1980.

Shortly after the president made these disclosures, D'Aubuisson said they are merely a smokescreen to divert the people's attention from the arrival of FDR leaders Ungo and Zamora, who represent the Salvadoran guerrillas' political branch. This is the 10th time this has happened, D'Aubuisson emphasized, adding that every time the Duarte government has problems it comes up with the same story to cover up its economic, political, and social failures. He asked the judges to investigate this matter and noted that his party will not pay much attention to it because it is just a political maneuver.

D'Aubuisson was defeated by Duarte in the 1985 presidential elections, and his party, ARENA, now is the largest opposition force.

## Nicaragua

### Sandinists Ask Salvadoran Guerrillas To Leave

*PA270028 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] We will repeat a news agency dispatch signed by Spanish newswoman Marisol Marin saying that the Sandinists have asked the FMLN to leave Nicaragua, in response to a telephone request received by this station. The report says:

Determined to comply with the Esquipulas II agreement, the Sandinist government has asked the FMLN Salvadoran guerrillas to dismantle all of their logistical infrastructure in Nicaragua. The report was made to ACAN-EFE by a source that is very close to the two sides and who asked to remain anonymous. The source said that the request has produced tension, but that a rupture between the FSLN and the FMLN is unlikely.

The source said that from a military standpoint, the departure from Nicaragua would not entail a setback, because the assistance that the Nicaraguan Government currently provides [to the FMLN] represents only 15 percent of all weapons and ammunition (?used) by the guerrillas. The report adds that the biggest problem [words indistinct] is the dismantling of the sophisticated communications system that the FMLN has in Managua, and with which it controls military actions inside El Salvador. In addition, Radio Venceremos, the official station of the FMLN, operates in Managua, which is the safest center for [word indistinct], discussion, and rest for the Salvadoran guerrilla leaders.

(?In sum), the Sandinists have told the FMLN commanders that Nicaragua cannot continue to be their sanctuary, and both sides are looking for possible alternatives, particularly for the installation of the communications apparatus. It is known that neither Mexico nor Panama will accept this installation and, therefore, the only country left is Cuba, the source added.

The ACAN-EFE report signed by Spanish newswoman Marisol Marin says that the Esquipulas agreements signed by the five Central American presidents in August clearly provide for the cessation of all aid to irregular groups or insurrectional forces and ban the use of the territory of one country to attack a neighboring one.

The departure of the FMLN from Nicaragua would leave the Sandinists with clean hands to demand the departure of the contras from Honduras and the United States.

The same source—which has broad access to the Sandinist government and the Salvadoran guerrillas—said that Nicaragua is ready to make fundamental concessions with regard to disarmament in order to fulfill the Esquipulas agreement. In addition to suspending the support to the Salvadoran guerrillas, the source said, Nicaragua is prepared to get rid of Cuban and Soviet military advisers and to reduce its level of armament and troop strength [effectivos]. The source noted that in doing this, Nicaragua has the support of Cuba and the Soviet Union, which are conscious that the possibilities of the revolutionary war have decreased substantially and that now it is necessary to pursue revolutionary polices through mass movements and not an armed struggle.

If the ruling Sandinists have to yield, the FMLN should reflect, because a new stage has been entered with the signing of the Esquipulas agreement and he who does not climb aboard the train may lose out, the ACAN-EFE

report states. As the domestic reconciliation process makes progress in Nicaragua, the FMLN will be left out on a limb and will have to negotiate under other terms, the source added. It also stressed that for at least 2 years, the United States has been working through its embassy in El Salvador to separate the guerrillas from their political arm—the FDR, led by Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora.

### Obando y Bravo Receives Counterproposal

*PA262028 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Cardinal Obando y Bravo has confirmed that he received the counterproposal from the mercenary hierarchy. The proposal concerns establishing a cease-fire, and it was delivered last night by the first secretary of the Apostolic Nuncio in San Jose,Costa Rica. The cardinal was told not to reveal its content before having met first with the mercenaries' leadership:

[Begin Obando y Bravo recording] I received a letter stating that the document should not be handed over or made public until I meet with the resistance hierarchy.

[Words indistinct] and also last night, I tried to contact a member of the resistance leadership. After great efforts, I successfully contacted one of them and I told him: I [words indistinct] this letter asking me to not make this document public. I am supposed to hand it to the government tomorrow. After this, I will surely have to communicate the points contained in it to the press.

That person replied: We will give you an answer at 0700 tomorrow. Sure enough, at 0700, my phone rang and I was told: We would appreciate it if you do not reveal the document or hand it to the government until you have met with resistance's leadership, because we have to give you certain pointers [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## Panama

### Assembly Resolution on U.S. Senate Vote

*PA251328 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Nov 87 p D-17*

[Resolution issued by the Panamanian Legislative Assembly on 24 November]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Whereas:

That on 19 November the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee [as published] approved a resolution in which it openly and shamelessly reaffirms its policy of harassing and threatening the Panamanian Government and people, thus once again meddling in our country's internal affairs, which has been denounced by the Legislative Assembly in resolutions approved on 8 and 29 September 1987;

That on this occasion retaliation against the Republic of Panama seeks to suspend all U.S. economic and military aid and the annual import quota assigned to Panama's sugar, syrups, and molasses for U.S. markets; that all this means that anti-Panamanian forces operating in that country are aiming to bend the will of the Panamanian people and its authorities through blackmail and economic suffocation and by eliminating the stingy cooperation granted to us;

That they are attempts from the United States to impose a forceful solution on the Panamanian Government, specifically in areas exclusively pertaining to domestic policy, under the pretext of dealing with violations of human rights and guarantees demanded by U.S. senators for the Panamanian political opposition;

That the most recent resolution approved by the U.S. Senate against Panama was issued under the same conditions already denounced by this parliament as harmful to national sovereignty and dignity and designed to disturb constitutional order in the Republic of Panama;

That the resolution approved by the U.S. Senate is part of a conspiracy organized in the United States to avoid compliance with provisions of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties that the canal must be transferred to Panama by the end of this century and that all U.S. troops abandon national territory at that time.

Resolves:

1. To reiterate to the international community our charge against the systematic aggression being waged against our country by the U.S. Senate which, in collusion with sectors of the Panamanian political opposition, is insisting on using retaliatory measures to topple the legitimate government of the Republic of Panama.

2. To insist that the executive branch and the president of the Republic maintain and intensify a firm position in all diplomatic and political fronts in which the defense of the national interests is necessary in view of the current aggression facing Panama;

3. To express in a firm and emphatic manner that the Republic of Panama is willing to resist any kind of economic pressure used against it, because the people's sovereign dignity and independence will not be given up; nor will it be offered to the highest bidder, regardless of his power;

4. To call his excellencies the foreign minister and the planning minister within the next 5 days to brief the Legislative Assembly plenum on the possible consequences for our country of the implementation of the recent Senate resolution, as well as on the alternatives proposed by the national government to face such measures;

5. To request the immigration authorities to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the unauthorized or indiscriminate entry of U.S. Army personnel through our ports and military areas; and request—through the appropriate channels—the removal of all organizations or U.S. military commands currently operating in our country arbitrarily and without authorization;

6. To demand the corresponding Panamanian authorities impose on the U.S soldiers stationed in Panama the obligation to present medical certification that they do not have contagious diseases or suffer from mental disorders, because it has been proven that they carry diseases that endanger the health of the Panamanian people;

7. To demand that the Government of the Republic of Panama respect the commitment in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties regarding the obligation that no uniformed U.S. Army soldier may travel outside military bases without a previous permit from the Panamanian authorities;

8. To request the national government completely abstain from starting any negotiation with the U.S. Government regarding the U.S. military bases in Panama, as well as regarding the permanence of such bases in our country;

9. To call the Panamanian people to remain united and in a permanent state of alert, willing to face all those forces currently trying to divert the Panamanian people from their historical destiny.

Issued in Panama City on 24 November 1987

Legislator Alberto Aleman Boyd

President of the Legislative Assembly

Erasmo Pinilla C.

Secretary General

## Argentina

### Hungary's Nemeth Arrives for Official Visit

*PY231607 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1340 GMT 23 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (NA)—Argentine President Raul Alfonsin this morning welcomed at the metropolitan airport his Hungarian counterpart, Karoly Nemeth, who arrived on an official visit, the first ever for a Hungarian president to Argentina.

Nemeth was welcomed in the military sector of the "Jorge Newberry" Metropolitan Airport with the traditional honors rendered to a chief of state by President Alfonsin and all cabinet members with the exception of Labor Minister Ideler Tonelli and Health Minister Ricardo Barrios Arrechea.

Argentina and Hungary will strive to increase their "modest commercial trade" in the series of meetings that Alfonsin and Nemeth are scheduled to hold today. During these meetings they will also discuss the similar economic problems the two countries are confronting.

Nemeth's visit will thus have "an important political tone" since Hungary basically exports agricultural and livestock products, as does Argentina, and it is also experiencing restrictions imposed by the EEC.

Fifty percent of Hungary's agricultural production is sold to EEC countries.

Marton Klein, the Hungarian ambassador to Argentina, has said that the Hungarian and Argentine Governments share common positions regarding the prevailing "unjust economic order."

Nemeth, 64, is the first Hungarian president to visit South America. With his visit to Argentina, he is winding up a Latin American tour that began on 16 November. He also visited Brazil and Uruguay. Moreover, this is Nemeth's first trip abroad since he was elected president of the Hungarian Presidential Council on 25 June.

Members of Nemeth's entourage include Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress; Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy; Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Istvan Doboczki; Deputy Industry Minister Istvan Kortvelyes; and Rezso Banyasz, state secretary and goverment spokesman.

Nemeth is visiting Argentina in response to an official invitation extended by the government of Raul Alfonsin, who visited Budapest 6 years ago at the invitation of the Peace Council.

Ambassador Klein told *Noticias Argentinas* that this is "a political visit to strengthen traditional bilateral ties."

A high-level contact between the Argentine and Hungarian governments took place in February 1986, when Foreign Minister Dante Caputo visited Budapest. On that occasion, the two governments signed an agreement to try to promote bilateral trade.

Nemeth's visit to Argentina will probably result in the establishment of a permanent consultation system between the Argentine and Hungarian foreign ministries and in the ratification of an animal health agreement.

According to the latest bilateral trade figures, in 1986 Hungary imported from Argentina a total of $23 million, while it exported a total of $16 million.

According to government sources, the objective of the negotiations to be carried out in Buenos Aires, which will be attended by officials from the Economy Ministry and the Trade Secretariat, is to quadruple the amount of bilateral trade.

In the last 6 years, most of the Hungarian exports to Argentina have been port cranes, raw materials used in medicines, needles for disposable syringes, and pesticides, totaling $47.3 million.

Argentina exported to Hungary raw leather, wool, heat-resistant tableware, frozen fish, lemons, and linseed oil worth $65.8 million .

### Meets With Alfonsin

*PY232328 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1820 GMT 23 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (NA)—Argentine Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez has reported that, at the first formal meeting, held at noon today at Government House, the presidents of Hungary, Karoly Nemeth, and of Argentina, Raul Alfonsin, discussed their countries' foreign debt problem and the drop in international prices.

The meeting of the two presidents lasted 1 hour, during which the Hungarian president invited Alfonsin to visit Hungary, an invitation accepted by the Argentine president. They agreed to set a date for the visit in due time.

Nemeth arrived in Buenos Aires this morning from Montevideo for an official 3-day visit, at the end of his tour through Brazil and Uruguay.

The Hungarian president arrived at Jorge Newberry military airport where he was welcomed by President Alfonsin and all his ministers, except for Labor Minister Ideler Tonelli and Health and Social Action Minister Ricardo Barrios Arrechea.

After receiving the symbolic keys of the city from Mayor Facundo Suarez Lastra, Nemeth was taken to the hotel where he will be staying.

Shortly afterward, he placed a wreath at the monument of General Jose de San Martin at the San Martin Plaza, after which he went to Casa Rosada to hold his first meeting with Alfonsin.

Lopez reported that they discussed seveal subjects, from the international situation to bilateral relations.

He said that the two presidents "exchanged opinions on two problems that concern them: the foreign debt and the drop in international prices."

Hungary, an essentially agricultural country, is also enduring restrictions on its foreign trade imposed by the EEC, a market where half of its products are sold.

Lopez added that Alfonsin and Nemeth discussed the possibilities offered by "some agricultural countries that would allow the recovery of control and defense of their products."

The two presidents also agreed on the fact that relations between their countries "are excellent," but that they can be strengthened, especially in the field of economic cooperation.

During their meeting the two presidents were joined by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and by their respective ambassadors to Buenos Aires and Budapest.

After the meeting of the two presidents, Nemeth went to the White Hall where he received the greetings of members of the diplomatic corps accredited by the Argentine Government, headed by the senior member, the Apostolic Nuncio, Msgr Ubaldo Calabresi.

In the afternoon, the Hungarian president paid a courtesy visit to Supreme Court President Jose Severo Caballero, and then visited the presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, Victor Martinez and Juan Carlos Pugliese, respectively.

In the evening, President Alfonsin gave a dinner in honor of the visitor at the Buenos Aires City Council Hall.

Tomorrow, 24 November, Nemeth intends to visit the "Rioplatense" meat packing plant in General Pacheco, Buenos Aires Province.

Later, at 1230, he will make a tour through the delta aboard the yacht *Itati*, on which he will have lunch with members of his retinue.

In the afternoon, at 1800, the Hungarian president will attend a reception which the Hungarian community in Argentina will give at the Hungarian Embassy. In the evening he will attend a folk music show in the San Telmo neighborhood.

## Presidents Address Reception

*PY241453 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0057 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov TELAM—[Words indistinct] President Raul Alfonsin tonight stressed that the major actions undertaken by Argentina in line with its internal and foreign policy guidelines are devoted to peace. This has been demonstrated in our country's willingness to find a negotiated settlement to the Malvinas Islands conflict, within the framework of the UN resolutions on the issue.

Alfonsin said that we Argentines are very well aware of what can be lost if violence and force are used, and if there is no peace. He outlined the Argentine efforts to achieve peace in the Group of Six and in the Contadora Support Group, and to ensure the observance of human rights at the international level.

[Words indistinct] made this statement during a reception hosted at the Buenos Aires City Hall honoring Hungarian President Karoly Nemeth, who today arrived on an official 3-day visit to Argentina.

Nemeth, the first Hungarian president to visit Argentina, said that bilateral relations are normal and friendly, adding that there are many areas that have yet to be developed in the traditional bilateral economic and commercial field, and in the implementation of joint undertakings.

In his speech, which lasted some 15 minutes, Alfonsin recalled the Hungarian immigrants' contribution to the country, adding that Argentina was the first Latin American country to recognize the Hungarian Government and to restore diplomatic relations following the two world wars.

Alfonsin outlined the main problems that the two countries are confronting, remarking that they are similar. Among them, he mentioned the consequences of aggressive and discriminatory policies that have not only closed the market in developed countries to their products but have also displaced them from their traditional markets.

Among the problems that the two countries are confronting, Alfonsin emphasized the foreign debt issue, which in the Argentine case has overwhelmed the entire nation, adding that both countries are striving to reactivate their economies.

The path leading to the transformation of the economy, with the objective of making it more modern, efficient, and competitive, calls for sacrifice, Alfonsin said.

The difficulties which Argentina and Hungary are facing and the fact that they have to deal with similar problems have opened a new possibility for consultation and cooperation between our two nations, he added.

After outlining the principles of Argentina's foreign policy, Alfonsin said that our country supports the easing of world tension, peaceful coexistence between nations with different economic and political structures, and world peace.

He thanked the Hungarian president for the solidarity regarding the Malvinas Islands issue, which is so important for the entire Argentine people.

The Hungarian president said that his country holds Argentine foreign policy in high regard, adding that we deeply appreciate the president, who has personally undertaken a major task in the struggle for peace and nuclear disarmament, both in the Group of Six and in the Nonaligned Movement.

Nemeth added that we like very much the Argentine Government efforts to consolidate and expand democracy, to guarantee Argentine independence and sovereignty, and to promote Latin American integration.

Nemeth recalled the contribution of Hungarian immigrants to Argentina, citing the case of Jesuit Laszlo Orosz, who set up the first printing house and who founded the Buenos Aires School, and other personalities.

Nemeth praised the work that Argentina has undertaken in the Contadora Group. Through its peace-loving foreign policy, he said that Argentina has efficiently supported the efforts to peacefully settle the Central American crisis.

Nemeth promised to promote and expand the multifaceted bilateral relations, because our mutual interests make it advantageous for us to move forward in the path of mutual cooperation, he said.

## Agreements Signed, Ratified

*PY241724 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1552 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (TELAM)—Ambassador Susana Ruiz Cerrutti, the Argentine international relations secretary, and her Hungarian colleague, Gabor Nagy, today at noon signed an agreement at the Foreign Ministry level which establishes a political consultation mechanism aimed at resolving bilateral and international issues.

Moreover, the two officials ratified an agreement on animal health that was signed on 1 April 1982.

## Hungarian Official Comments

*PY261015 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1725 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov (NA)—Hungary is willing to pay the foreign debt "even at the cost of affecting the consumption" of its population, Rezso Banyasz, Hungarian Government spokesman, said today at the conclusion of Hungarian President Karoly Nemeth's official 3-day visit.

"We told our population that we must now tighten our belts," said Banyasz during a news conference held on behalf of his government to evaluate Nemeth's visit.

The Hungarian presidential spokesman labeled the visit as "very fruitful" and said that "good results" were achieved for future bilateral relations. He pointed out that Nemeth's visit, the first he has made to Argentina, "does not represent the culmination of relations, but the beginning of a process of strengthening relations" in the next few years.

Banyasz referred to a joint communique issued by the two governments and signed by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Argentine Secretary of Industry and Foreign Trade Juan Ciminari in the presence of the two presidents.

He said that the communique states the intentions of the two governments to develop economic and commercial cooperation. He added that a protocol for regular consultations between the two foreign ministries was also signed.

Banyasz also said that Nemeth and Alfonsin discussed current international issues such as disarmament and international trade.

He said: "For Hungary, international trade is a matter of life and death because 50 percent of our production is aimed at the foreign market."

Banyasz said that this is why his government "wants a more just situation in the world economy, seeks the abolishment of protectionism, and wants each country to be able to sell its products at just prices. We also want the foreign debt issue, which also affects us, to be solved in a just manner."

He added that Alfonsin and Nemeth agreed on the need to solve international problems through appropriate international organizations, such as the United Nations.

Alfonsin and Nemeth also said that they were pleased that the two superpowers (the United States and the Soviet Union) will try to resolve the disarmament problem in a summit conference.

The presidential spokesman also said: "If an agreement for the dismantling of short- and medium-range missiles is signed, it will be a decisive step for development."

Regarding the foreign debt, Banyasz said that the Hungarian foreign debt is $11 billion which "is a very high figure. However, we have been able to maintain our payment capabilities and we are still trying to do so."

Benyasz said that Hungary "has paid the interest" and it is willing to go on paying "even at the cost of affecting the consumption of the population because we have told our population that we must now tighten our belts."

### Nemeth Departs Buenos Aires

*PY252129 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2012 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov (TELAM)—President Raul Alfonsin saw off Hungarian Presidency President Karoly Nemeth just after 1645 today from the military sector of the metropolitan airport. Thus, the Hungarian visitor concluded his 3-day visit to our country.

Members of the cabinet and religious and military authorities participated in the farewell ceremony held at the airport.

### Bolivia's Bedregal Says Visit 'Positive'

*PY242242 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1411 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (TELAM)—Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez today described as positive his official visit to Argentina. He explained that the purpose of this high-level visit is to make sure that the problem arising from the painful and lengthy negotiation of the 1967 gas supply contract does not overshadow Argentine-Bolivian relations, obviously referring to the current negotiations over the price of gas that Bolivia sells to Argentina.

During a news conference at the Plaza Hotel, the Bolivian foreign minister spoke about the projects he discussed with his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo. The agreements for these projects will be signed during their next meeting in April 1988 in La Paz at the fifth meeting of the Permanent Economic Committee [Comision Economica Permanente—CEP]

He explained that the projects include the construction of a free zone in the Port of Rosario, an evaluation of the projected railroad to Maimore, a border integration project, the exploitation of the Bermejo and Pilcomayo River resources, and the installation of a power line along the Tomata-San Lorenzo road which will be concluded in 1988.

Bedregal Gutierrez said that the most important issue he discussed with Caputo was the creation of a development fund for Bolivia which will be made up from Argentine wheat donations and sales to Bolivia. Regarding the gas supply issue, the Bolivian foreign minister said that the overall value of the debt has still not been established by the central banks of the two countries.

### Views Gas Payment Issue

*PY251359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2000 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (NA)—Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal today said he is confident that in the next 30 days his country and Argentina will resolve their "incompatibility" on the debt that Buenos Aires owes the La Paz government for the purchase of gas.

Bedregal explained that the difference, which amounts to "many millions of dollars," has been caused by "the accounting procedures." Upon conclusion of a 48-hour visit, during which he met with his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo, and with President Raul Alfonsin—who granted him a special audience—Bedregal gave a news conference during which he referred to the debt that Argentina owes Bolivia for the purchase of gas.

Bedregal admitted that "we have not yet finished reconciling the differences because it is a debt that has been transferred to several accounts."

He stressed, however, that "considerable progress has been made," adding he is confident that within 30 days the Bolivian Government and the Argentine Central Bank will have reconciled their accounts.

As for the refinancing of the debt that Bolivia owes to Argentina (which is Bolivia's main creditor) over a 25-year period, with a 15-year grace period and an annual interest of 8 percent, Bedregal said "the debt is huge, it has been there for many years, and we have not properly reconciled the respective figures."

He added: "the formula, which is based on many concessions, is in strict compliance with the adjustment accords that Bolivia signed with the IMF and the Paris Club, which have posed some minimum conditions that preclude the treatment given to the more favored nations." [sentence as received]

In the political area, he emphasized the accords reached with Argentina for joint action at the various international forums, mentioning among the issues the Malvinas conflict and the Bolivian request for an outlet to the sea.

Bedregal added that a decision was made to create a special development fund with money obtained from the sale of Argentine wheat to Bolivia and from wheat donations.

A group will be created within 90 days with the objective of repairing the port of Rosario, so "it may give Bolivian exports an outlet to the Atlantic," he said.

In December the Argentine, Bolivian, and Peruvian foreign ministers will sign an agreement in Santa Cruz de la Sierra for building the railway axis project, which is the final railway stretch that will link the three countries and that will reach the Pacific Ocean.

### Alfonsin Speaks at Media Group Anniversary

*PY260233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Nov (NA)—President Raul Alfonsin tonight praised the communications media because "they are creating a world based on dialogue, arguments, counterarguments, reason, and hope. They are fighting on the side of life."

Alfonsin said his objective since becoming president has been "to ensure the media the right to free expression, because it creates democratic habits."

Alfonsin added: "From the point of view of history—which will judge all of us—the method or scope of the criticism of each media will not be very important. What will be important is the fact that there has been absolute freedom of the press in Argentina since 10 December 1983."

The president made these statements during the dinner celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Argentine Association of Newspaper Owners (ADEPA) in the Plaza Hotel of the capital.

[Words indistinct] if we come here to complain that we do not always agree, because nothing could be worse for a democratic government than to have an unquestioning press, and nothing could be worse for journalists and editors than a president thanking them for their indulgence."

"We think it is sufficient and enriching to agree on a single item: the right to dissent, the search for rationality in dissenting; that is, to agree on defending freedom of expression," Alfonsin said.

[Words indistinct] when we think about these 4 stormy and anxious years, we also wonder about the mistakes we must have made."

"There is no doubt that we have made mistakes. But there is something we are very proud of. If it is our fault that we have made so many mistakes, it must also somehow be to our credit—yours and mine—that for the first time since I can recall, we are creating a culture of political coexistence."

When recalling the creation of ADEPA, Alfonsin said "Argentina has been divided for 25 years, and such a division was created by a political culture in which none of the virtues characteristic of societies that control and are sure of their destiny could exist."

He recalled that "at that time, the media had to fulfill a peculiar role. The search for pluralism, objective information, and new technology was indispensable."

Alfonsin said that "those who bet on a different country and tried to put the media at the service of that goal were great men. They were people who believed in and assumed their work as a commitment to society."

Alfonsin stressed that "the media is creating a world based on dialogue, arguments, counterarguments, reason and hope. It is fighting on the side of life."

He added that "to consolidate the habit of reasoning and discussing is to consolidate the democratic system, and in consolidating the democratic system, we reinforce the world of hope."

In conclusion, Alfonsin said "you are the voice of those who cannot express themselves directly with dialogue and reason. You are the heart of the democratic universe. I hope we can carry out our mission to a happy end."

### President Departs for Group of Eight Summit

*PY261518 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (TELAM)—President Raul Alfonsin departed at 1125 from the Ezeiza International Airport for Acapulco, Mexico, where he will take part in the presidential summit of the Group of Eight, which has been called to discuss regional policies and points of view to confront the foreign debt (?issue).

The presidents of the Contadora Group countries will take part in the summit. They are: Colombian President Virgilio Barco, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Panamanian President Eric del Valle, and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi. Also present will be Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, Brazilian President Jose Sarney, Peruvian President Alan Garcia, and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, all of whom are representatives of the Contadora Support Group.

Minutes before his departure, President Alfonsin handed over the Presidency to Vice President Victor Martinez.

## Bolivia

### Bedregal Views Talks With Argentine Officials

*PY251252 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] The Argentine Government has decided to donate $8 million to integration programs with Bolivia. Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez returned last night from Argentina, where he met with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

According to Bedregal, the Argentine Government committed itself to integration projects with Bolivia and responded favorably to Bolivian trade proposals.

He said the $8 million will be administered by a permanent consultation committee that will supervise all integration programs between the two countries. The minister mentioned a bilateral project for the construction of a railroad system connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He said such a railroad is necessary to promote further integration between Bolivia and Argentina.

Bedregal said he delivered a letter from President Paz Estenssoro to President Raul Alfonsin on the Bolivian intention to seek further regional and bilateral integration. [passage omitted]

### Comments on Bilateral Debt

*PY261342 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] The government has admitted that there is a difference of $300 million between the debt that Bolivia owes to Argentina and what Argentina owes to Bolivia. Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, who recently returned from Argentina, where he met with his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo, has reported that it has been established that the balance of the bilateral debt favors Argentina by $300 million.

Bedregal explained that the appropriate technical agencies have conducted a reconciliation of the figures submitted by both sides and established that the Bolivian Government will have to take that debt into account for any future agreements between the two parties. [passage omitted]

### Central Bank Releases Foreign Debt Data

*PY260212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0555 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[All figures as received]

[Text] La Paz, 24 Nov (EFE)—According to a report issued today by the Central Bank, Bolivia's effective foreign debt up to 30 June 1987 amounts to $3,881,400,000, although the contracted debt to that date amounts to $5,848,400,000.

The report adds that Bolivia must receive $961.4 million in contracted loans from its foreign financiers.

The document indicates that the central government is the main debtor with a debt amounting to $2,982,200,000, while private enterprises that do not belong to the financial sector have a debt of only $9.4 million.

Public enterprises that do not belong to the financial sector owe a total of $545.4 million, with YPFB ($154.6 million), the National Electricity Enterprise ($116.4 million), and the Bolivian Mining Corporation ($103 million) having the highest debts.

In order of importance, the creditors are: Foreign governments and banks, international financial organizations, and private foreign banks.

The sum that is owed to governments and banks amounts to $1,723,900,000. The major creditors are the United States ($330.4 million), Brazil ($156.6 million), and Japan ($151.5 million).

Bolivia owes $1,115,200,000 to multilateral organizations and the most important creditors are: The IDB ($595.2 million) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ($241.6 million).

Finally, Bolivia owes foreign banks $1,042,500,000, with the major creditors being a consortium of 133 banks ($678 million), with which Bolivia has currently undertaken negotiations to "repurchase" that debt.

### Commander Says Army To Keep Confiscated Arms

*PY261344 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] General Romulo Mercado, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, has stated that the arms recently seized in Santa Cruz are in the custody of the Armed Forces. He explained that since these arms had been smuggled into the country the Armed Forces have taken charge of them to dispel any concern that the citizenry may have felt.

These arms were smuggled and the Army will keep them, Gen Mercado said, adding that this branch is aware of the people's concerns.

Asked about the arms race in Latin America, Gen Mercado said that it was cause for some concern but that the Bolivian Army will continue its development projects without taking into account what is happening in other countries.

## Brazil

### Sarney Says Next Leader To Continue Programs

*PY251322 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] President Jose Sarney yesterday signed a document in Belem, Para State, revoking a decree that transferred a 100-km-wide corridor along all railroads in the Amazon states to the federal government. This measure will benefit the states of Para, Amazonas, Rondonia, Maranhao, and Mato Grosso, and the territories of Amapa and Acre. These areas will be included in the national agrarian reform program. The signing ceremony was attended by four ministers, congressmen, and the governors of the respective states.

After signing the document, President Sarney went to the Para State government house, where he granted a news conference. He commented on the goals set by his administration through the end of his term in office. [passage omitted] Sarney believes the next president will not discontinue the social programs started during his administration.

[Begin Sarney recording] [Passage omitted] I do not believe any president who succeeds me will have the nerve to change the social programs we have started. I believe he will not change the economic programs or the programs aimed at developing the country because they will become irreversible after my term in office. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Sarney, Others Comment on Para Demonstration

*PY251914 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Regarding the protest demonstration in Belem [Para State], President Sarney said:

[Begin Sarney recording] I believe that there is always a small group—20 or 30 people—who might disturb any gathering. They should not do this, however, because one's rights end where the rights of others begin. [passage omitted]

If we do not respect this principle, we begin to gradually kill freedom, and we do not want to kill freedom. Through my example, I have been preventing this from happening in Brazil. Every time we do not respect other people's rights we begin to kill democracy. [end recording] [passage omitted]

In President Sarney's opinion, the hostile Belem demonstrations were staged by a group of only 30 people in a crowd.

Civil Household head Ronaldo Costa Couto said President Sarney knew about the demonstrations against him before leaving for Belem.

Upon his arrival at the Brasilia Air Base yesterday, Minister Costa Couto said the Belem demonstrations will not make President Sarney change his agenda, which includes visits to several parts of the country. [passage omitted]

Costa Couto said President Sarney was happy about the way the people of Belem welcomed him, and he did not consider the possibility of punishing the demonstrators in accordance with the National Security Law.

Constituent Assembly President Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes has vehemently rejected the demonstrations against President Sarney. In his opinion, the current administration has always worked with dedication. The difficulties it has been facing, however, are the result of 20 years of mistakes and all these errors have been affecting President Sarney's image. [passage omitted]

Senator Mario Covas, PMDB leader at the Constituent Assembly, has rejected the demonstrations and expressed solidarity with President Sarney. Covas said the opposition should not make personal attacks against the president, because this is not democratic.

### President Leaves for Group of Eight Meeting

*PY261829 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1500 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] President Jose Sarney has departed for Mexico, where he will meet with seven other Latin American presidents.

President Sarney arrived at the Brasilia Air Base shortly after 1000 this morning. Chamber of Deputies President Ulysses Guimaraes was already waiting for him. After embracing him, the president transferred the Presidency to Guimaraes. Some congressmen who are members of the so-called Centrist Group were present to bid the president farewell.

Finance Minister Bresser Pereira, Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre, and Military Household Chief Bayma Denys traveled with the president. [passage omitted]

### Bresser Pereira To 'Sponsor' SEI Appeal

*PY261028 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Bresser Pereira will be the sponsor of an appeal presented by two national enterprises against a decision by the Special Secretariat for Information Science [SEI].

At the last regular meeting of the National Council for Information Science and Automation [CONIN] this year, Luiz Henrique da Silveira, science and technology minister and CONIN coordinator, designated, on President Jose Sarney's orders, Finance Minister Bresser Pereira to sponsor the appeal presented by two national enterprises against an SEI decision.

In September 1987, the SEI vetoed the selling in Brazil of a U.S. operational system [MS-DOS]. This decision has been pointed out as the main cause of retaliation threats by the U.S. Government.

The national enterprises POLIMAX and SID have presented an appeal, and Minister Bresser Pereira will have to prepare an opinion on the subject. [passage omitted]

### Computer Market Laws To Be More Flexible

*PY261550 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Nov 87 p 22*

[Text] Brasilia—The government will no longer consider as a priority the development by Brazilian companies of computer programs similar to international, standardized software. This new policy, revealed yesterday by Special Information Science Secretary Jose Ezil Veiga da Rocha, represents a softening of the market reserve policy on standardized software [preceding word in English; all subsequent references to software also in English]. This is another victory for Brazil in the computer market conflict with the United States, because it complies with the request for further "flexibility" in the SEI regulations.

In order to implement this new change in policy on national information science, which from now on will grant priority to market demand instead of the development of technological know-how by Brazilian companies, the SEI will no longer demand that national microcomputer manufacturing companies present a Brazilian-developed software design. According to SEI regulation No 27, this procedure was mandatory. The SEI special secretary said that this policy change will be possible once the new software bill, "which is more flexible than the current regulations," is enacted.

Jose Ezil Veiga da Rocha admitted that he did not authorize the MS-DOS program because of the existence of a similar program called Cisne, developed by the Brazilian firm Scopus. However, he believes that "it is no longer suitable to insist on the same policy" for the most advanced models of the Microsoft Company and other foreign firms. This is why he is already informing the market— according to him, this new position was already announced in September to the companies that wished to buy the MS-DOS program—that it is no longer worthwhile to develop programs similar to standarized ones, a rule that until recently was considered essential.

He said that this policy change is "the result of the experience we have gained from the MS-DOS incident and by the fact that it has been verified that the path we followed was ineffective for more complex computers." Jose Ezil Veiga da Rocha stressed that the SEI will not cease to consider the progress achieved by national companies. However, "from now on it is necessary to clearly establish this new policy." He does not think that the Brazilian companies' attempt to develop software similar to foreign ones is feasible because such programs are more modern and are sold at a much lower cost internationally.

While explaining the policy change which gives priority to market demand rather than to the development of technological know-how, the SEI secretary noted that there is no advantage to developing products similar to ones made by foreign companies, "because the development of technological know-how must be realistic, in accordance with the capability of national companies." This policy will be valid for the Microsoft OS/2 and successive developments.

Jose Ezil Veiga da Rocha said that when IBM adopted the MS-DOS system as a standard, it was decided that it was no longer necessary for Brazilian companies to develop a similar system.

## Chile

### Pinochet on Opposition Coalition, Plebiscite

*PY250159 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 19 Nov 87 p C-5*

[By special correspondent Manuel Alvarez]

[Excerpt] Antofagasta—Last night, President Augusto Pinochet criticized the new opposition Party for Democracy, saying that the Nicaraguan experience, where a similar coalition was dominated by the communists who disposed of the other members by imposing on them a totalitarian Marxist-Leninist government, could be repeated in Chile.

During an impromptu speech before some 500 representatives of the local community, Pinochet analyzed the unfolding of a historic process in Chile and answered the attacks the government has received from dissident sectors.

During his speech, marked by humorous interruptions, the president spoke about the creation of the Party for Democracy, recalling that after the fall of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua several parties formed a democratic government but "among them was a little man named Daniel Ortega who, in 6 months, got rid of these democrats and now governs alone."

"The communists are more skillful than we are at this; they are more devilish. The little man in this Party for Democracy is named Ricardo Lagos, who says he is a socialist, but is also a Marxist-Leninist."

Pinochet later said that it has also become fashionable to disqualify the 1980 Constitution, saying that it was approved in a fraudulent plebiscite and that Chileans were fooled. "I ask you: How could a process in which there were many foreigners looking around to see what was happening be fraudulent? These foreigners did not

find anything fraudulent then, but now they tell us there was fraud and that we are getting ready to fool the Chilean people again. These gentlemen think Chileans are fools or mentally retarded. There might be some, but I do not think that the mass of the Chilean people will readily accept such a proposition."

Pinochet also said that the country is advancing toward a moment of decision: "A few days ago, without paying much attention, I said the plebiscite could be held on the 10th, 11th, 5th, or 4th. This caused a great commotion in Santiago, all because politicians, with some honorable exceptions, leave the country and say they cannot do anything with the dictatorship, that we do not agree on anything. Well, they should feel very happy if by chance the date of the plebiscite is brought forward because then the dictatorship would end and they could win. This is not the case, however. Under no circumstances do they want elections now. This is because they will be unmasked; they will be exposed. I understand them, I do understand them..."

The president was sorry that "some sectors that want to return to the past do not object to getting together and traveling to foreign countries, to tell them stories, incredible stories. Here we kill people in broad daylight, people cannot go out at night, they are assaulted in their homes, children are stolen, and Pinochet eats them..." These comments were received with laughter by the gathering.

"They do not shake or tremble when they borrow money. I say this because here in my hands I have a document. I am not going to read all of it because I do not want to tire you. It says: 'Information affair *Fortin Mapocho*. It was purchased yesterday by the Communist Party. The negotiations were headed by Sergio Bitar. The newspaper will obviously follow its line of criticism of the government.'"

"Where do they get the money?" asked Pinochet. He answered the question himself: "They receive the money from a foreign country, specifically Cuba, through another Latin American country. I cannot be certain of this, however; I could be wrong. Mr Lavandero is supposedly in charge of the operation." Pinochet then added "that *La Epoca* is also begging for money. This means, gentlemen, that the dignity that Chileans had, whereby they solved their problems among themselves, has been lost." [passage omitted]

## Responds to EFE Questionnaire

*PY242237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1546 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[Text] Santiago de Chile, 21 Nov (EFE)—General Augusto Pinochet has ruled out the possibility that the military leadership and the opposition may agree on a presidential candidate for the upcoming plebiscite.

Gen Pinochet delivered, in La Moneda Palace, the answers to a questionnaire that EFE had submitted to him earlier.

Pinochet's exact words were: "The only valid consensus (on a presidential candidate) is the one stemming from the people's true will; in other words, when the majority of the people give their support to a person in an election or a plebiscite as set forth in the 1980 Constitution."

(Transitory Article No 27 of the Constitution states that "it will be up to the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces branches and the Carabineros director general to unanimously nominate a person who, subject to the people's ratification, will serve as president of the republic..." for an 8-year term of office, starting on 11 March 1989)

Gen Pinochet added that "any consensus resulting from agreements between political leaderships have no value."

Asked about the possible mediation of former Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, Pinochet stated that "no mediation is required where respect and compliance with the law is concerned."

According to Pinochet, "the Constitution will be enacted to the letter because that is how the people approved it." Pinochet reiterated that the people "will state whether they are in favor of or opposed to the Armed Forces proposal in a free plebiscite, by means of a secret and well-informed ballot."

Pinochet was asked whether international public opinion may expect a democratic electoral campaign, without states of emergency, with foreign observers, and equal opportunities for those who oppose the Armed Forces proposal.

Pinochet answered that "everything will be done to guarantee that the plebiscite for the president of the Republic will be free and will constitute the true expression of popular will."

Pinochet was asked whether he is seeking nomination for a new term in office and if so, when he will formally announce his candidacy. Pinochet answered that he abides by the Constitution, which means that "no candidates can be announced."

Pinochet stressed that he is absolutely convinced that whoever is proposed for the plebiscite will have the support of the majority of the people "because this person will represent an extension of the regime and the consolidation of the current institutional process."

According to Gen Pinochet, the Armed Forces and the Carabineros took over in Chile through an institutional action; "thus, all the institutions involved in national defense support the Chilean Government."

Pinochet stated that "the majority of the people asked the military to step in because they realized that the Marxist government (presided over by Salvador Allende) wanted to turn Chile into another Cuba, into a satellite of the Soviet Union."

In his opinion, the current government has had, from the very beginning "the popular support" which was ratified in the 1980 plebiscite "when 67 percent of the people approved, freely and independently, our current Constitution."

Asked whether extremist left-wing groups could step up their attacks if the candidate (unilaterally) proposed by the Armed Forces wins the plebiscite, Pinochet said that "the important thing is that the governemnt can use the tools that the laws provide it with to effectively deal with this threat that affects all democratic countries."

If you lose the plebiscite, asked EFE, are you and the Armed Forces willing to hand over the government within the established timetable?

Pinochet answered that "the Constitution sets forth the mechanism to be used if the proposed candidate were to lose the plebiscite."

Pinochet believes that the role of the Armed Forces in the future democratic government is established in the Constitution: as "guarantors of democratic order and national security."

### Answers Birthday Greetings

*PY261504 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] On the occasion of his 72d birthday, President Augusto Pinochet received expressions of loyalty, support, and good wishes from representatives of the various government sectors and from his closest aides.

Pinochet, in turn, voiced his gratitude for all these expressions of good will and referred to the cohesion attained by the government, noting that it has allowed the fulfillment of projects for the well being of the people.

Pinochet then went on to mention the difficult moments that the world is experiencing, such as the terrorist threat which is financed and orchestrated by international communism and the confusion caused by those who preach that they uphold human rights. In this regard the president said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] The human rights banner, among others, has served to confuse the people, to confuse many persons of good will who have been deceived by those who have never believed in or respected human rights.

All we can do, in view of the confusion that the enemies of this true democracy intend to sow, is to reassert our support for the noble ideals that have guided and prompted the Chilean people to strongly demand military intervention in the government. [end recording]

Pinochet said that all that can be done in view of the confusion is to reassert our support for the noble values that have guided and prompted the Chilean people to demand military intervention in the government of the Republic. He then went on to refer to the decision that will have to be made during the upcoming plebiscite.

[Begin Pinochet recording] We are faced with a simple but crucial decision: We either take a decisive step forward to consolidate the great task which we undertook 14 years ago, or, in the future, we leave the country defenseless in the face of the attacks perpetrated by those who in the past led us to (?disaster).

Messrs, on this occasion in which I celebrate another birthday, I cannot help mentioning my concern over the future of Chile. We cannot hesitate at a time when the higher interests of the nation demand our dedication, sacrifice, and perseverance. Let us, once again, strengthen our spirit and our hearts (?as we near) the eve of this decisive event. And to you, my loyal aides, I voice my affection and gratitude for the efforts that each and every one of you is making in fulfilling your delicate mission. [end recording]

The president thus once again voiced his opinion on the Chilean situation and offered thanks for the expressions of support received on his birthday.

### Peasant Group Meets, Drafts 'Common Demand'

*PY241757 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0509 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Santiago de Chile, 23 Nov (EFE)—It was reported today that the Federation of Chilean Peasant Associations, will convey "the Common Peasant Demand" [Demanda Unica Campesina] to Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet, asking him to pay heed to the peasant's political and socioeconomic claims.

The federation held its first national meeting for the unity of the peasant movement in order to devise a common strategy.

The nine unions that attended the congress have drawn up the so-called "Common Peasant Demand" which sums up the claims of the peasants.

If the government does not agree to the political and socioeconomic claims of the agricultural sector, the "Common Peasant Demand" will become the farmers' instrument for mobilization and struggle.

The peasants will use mobilization as a means of finding a solution to their most urgent problems, related to unemployment; low wages; undernourishment; and housing, education, and health concerns.

**Terrorists Cause Blackout in Santiago Areas**
*PY261413 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] A bomb attack perpetrated by terrorists last night caused a black-out that affected five neighborhoods of the Greater Santiago.

The blackout affected the Nunoa, Providencia, Las Condes, La Reina, and Penalolen neighborhoods from around midnight until 0100.

**Six Bomb Attacks Reported 25 November**
*PY251243 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[By Oscar Benito Rebolledo]

[Excerpts] We are in the Alameda sector [of Santiago], at a building that was hit by a bomb a few hours ago. The bomb shattered a window, but caused no major damage. Shrapnel hit some (?Suzuki) vehicles. [passage omitted]

Another bombing occurred at the San Agustin mall, thus raising to six the total number of attacks that took place this morning.

## Colombia

**President Leaves for Mexican Summit**
*PA261822 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] President Virgilio Barco left for Mexico a few minutes ago from the Catam military airport. The president's plane will be making a technical stopover in Tapachula, Mexico and from there he will leave at approximately 1620 Colombian time, 1520 Mexican time, for Acapulco. Here is a report on the ceremony to bid the president farewell at Narino Palace:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording in progress] ...Tapachula, Mexico, with the final destination of Acapulco, President Virgilio Barco Vargas, accompanied by Finance Minister Luis Fernando Alarcon and Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes. He is also accompanied by the president of the Bank of the Republic.

The topics the president will be discussing with his Latin American counterparts at this summit include the foreign debt, Central American peace, the fight against drug trafficking, the eradication of poverty, and cultural and technical cooperation. President Barco will be holding bilateral meetings with the presidents attending the summit. He will be returning to Colombia on Sunday night. Government Minister Cesar Gaviria Trujillo will replace the president during his absence. [end recording]

## Peru

**President Garcia Leaves for Acapulco Summit**
*PA261921 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Peruvian President Dr Alan Garcia Perez left at 1230 today from the Air Group No 8 Esplanade for Acapulco, Mexico. He is heading for the Mexican city of Acapulco to participate in a summit of the Group of Eight, which will seek measures to tackle problems affecting Latin American countries including the problems of foreign debt, peace, and social problems and will discuss the cultural identity that should reign among all Latin American peoples.

**Interview With MRTA Leader Commander Rolando**
*PY250028 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 Nov 87 pp 10, 11*

[Report on interview with Commander Rolando, leader of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, MRTA, by reporter Luis Castro Gavelan, in the Dinami settlement located about 180 km from Tarapoto, on 9 November]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] LA REPUBLICA: Are your raids part of a military strategy? Do you have troops from other countries?

Commander Rolando: No, I do not. The troops under my command are trained to carry out raids. There are no foreigners among my troops and if you want more details let me tell you that 80 percent of them are from this region. We are all Peruvians.

LA REPUBLICA: I insist, there are strong rumors that there are foreigners among you.

Commander Rolando: We are not a copy of other revolutions. Our movement is authentically Peruvian. We have only taken the Cuban and Nicaraguan movements as examples because we respect them. Let me reiterate: Our guerrilla movement is Peruvian.

LA REPUBLICA: Do you receive financing from Peruvian sources?

Commander Rolando: Of course, our financing comes from taxes we impose on the Peruvian middle class and rightist groups. The government and its repressive apparatus want the people to believe that we have foreign economic aid but that is not true.

LA REPUBLICA: But you must have something foreign, such as instructions to handle weapons and to carry out military strategy.

Commander Rolando: We do not need to resort to other countries to have that. We have among our troops many former members of the Armed Forces and the close cooperation of military officers.

LA REPUBLICA: Are you referring to Armed Forces officers.

Commander Rolando: Of course, many of them help us in training the conscripts (young men who join the MRTA) but we cannot yet give details of their participation. In addition, we also get logistical support (arms) from them.

LA REPUBLICA: Did the weapons cost "a lot of taxes"?

Commander Rolando: We do not buy all of them with the middle class' money. We personally confiscate weapons from the people who are using them incorrectly, such as the weapons in the hands of the policemen of Juanjui. We seized 126 weapons there: 42 submachineguns, 6 Israeli-made rifles, 8 submachineguns made by SIMA [Navy Industrial Service], 4 grenade launchers, 26 heavy rifles, 6 FAL (light automatic rifles made in Belgium), and other weapons such as pistols and revolvers. We also seized 250 grenades and more than 10,000 projectiles of different calibers.

(Commander Rolando talked about the raid in Juanjui. He said there was no major clash there because the policemen realized that they could not fight the revolutionaries)

LA REPUBLICA: What are your goals, what do you want?

Commander Rolando: We seek the formation of a great front for justice and peace. This is why we are making an appeal to all the popular organizations, the rank-and-file of the APRA, the United Left, the church, and all the people who advocate peace in Peru. This is why we support the National Popular Assembly which is going to meet this month in the Villa El Salvador District (south of Lima), where the representatives of the people are going to meet.

LA REPUBLICA: Your dreams will be difficult to fulfill.

Commander Rolando: We realize what is ahead of us but we must take the first step. We want the people to organize themselves. We are going to continue struggling for that goal, we are opposed to civil war because we would have to face the people with very high costs.

LA REPUBLICA: The MRTA wants to participate in an armed revolution which is something the democrats, including the APRA, do not want.

Commander Rolando: The APRA is not democratic, it does not govern for the people and the revolution it advocates is simple demagoguery.

(Commander Rolando rejected the actions of Shining Path. He said that this organization "is wrong and has a questionable vision of the true Peruvian situation.")

He added: "The revolution cannot be silent. There must be a language to reach the 20 million Peruvian people."

Commander Rolando, who is a physician by profession, also rejected the scourge of society saying that drug trafficking "is the scum of society which damages Peruvian youth."

He added: "The most valuable thing in society is youth and drug trafficking seeks to ruin it. Those who traffic in drugs are the worst people and are condemned by the revolution."

Commander Rolando, who was always accompanied by armed MRTA troops during the interview, harshly criticized the government and many politicians. He asked them to change their attitude for the good of the country.

After about 3 hours the interview ended.

Commander Rolando insisted on isolating the "scourge of society which damages the image of the country." Meanwhile, outside a group of MRTA troops and the local people are starting an open-air dance. [passage omitted]